

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. N. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Judge of the 10th Judicial District,

C. REED.

For Sheriff,

ISAAC T. AULT.

For Treasurer,

JOHN A. DORAN.

For County Clerk,

M. A. CARVIN.

For Register of Deeds,

S. L. BARRETT.

For Surveyor,

T. A. BAILEY.

For Coroner,

M. M. MCALISTER.

For Commissioner—Second District,

J. M. ALLEN.

It grows more apparent every day that Peffer thinks too much with his mouth.

There are a good many people in Kansas who do not know an auctioneer from a statesman.

From England comes the news that Mr. Parnell's matrimonial harness has begun to chafe.

The Oklahoma settlers should remember that many a boomer will prove a boomerang as evidence in contests.

The conservative scientists contend that it will remain the farmer's business to stir up the soil and leave the sky alone.

If Mr. Melbourne establishes his claim as a permanent remedy for sterility, his name will go down to posterity as a synonym for mud.

John Waller has applied for an execution. He will defend himself with it if any of the Madagascars attempt to bully him with a boomerang.

Money is tight in Kansas, and it would be better for our reputation if some of the leading prohibitionists' afflictions in that line were restricted inside the state.

The absence of any violent acts of bloodshed in Tuesday's opening is an indisputable proof of the good character of the people who have settled the new lands.

If Jerry Rusk would give the Dutch and the log a rest long enough to touch the wet weather button his popularity in the Arkansas valley would be quoted higher.

The frequent cheers for Blaine which emanate from Kansas must remind President Harrison that he is only one of Tom Ryan, John Anderson and Waller.

A Kansas City young man who ran away with a lot of typewriters last spring has been sent to the penitentiary for six years for larceny and not for abduction.

Bill McKinley is going to be governor of Ohio and the great whiskey party of New York will find out that the bungs to their own barrels are no match for a Republican Fassett.

William McKinley has time to brighten up the situation in Iowa, while every minute would seem valuable in Ohio. It is quite plain that McKinley's spirits are like his tariff, high.

The sad end of Missouri's ex-Governor Moorehouse by his own hand stands out in contrast to the conduct of most of Kansas ex-governors, who far from any thought of suicide, live to run another day.

The bare-shanked statesman of Medicine Lodge has concluded to let out the job of cleaning Sherman out in Ohio, and in the mean time Brigadier General Polk by brevet, has jumped the state of Kansas.

The present tariff law is shutting Canadian products out of the United States. It is a lucky thing for Jerry Simpson that he left the Dominion before the passage of the McKinley bill which is practically prohibitory of all foreign green products.

The exhibition of the holy coat will end on Oct. 4. The number of pilgrims who have viewed the coat already exceed the total number of those who viewed it in the exhibition of 1884, and the total number in this exhibition will probably reach 2,000,000.

Consul Waller has not given up his job. The palatable meats and the luscious fruits sent by the African regent benty Ravanarola upon his arrival, charmed his soul. However, as a rule, President Harrison can use his consularship twice at least, if he insists on sending a Kansas man too far from his state.

The American public no sooner have Tascott located, Doss de Bar detained and Jack the Ripper imprisoned than another man opperly robs a bank in London in the daylight. The English police have a knack of letting criminals escape that is only equalled by the promptitude with which American officers discover them.

A half fare round trip ticket can be purchased for the Wichita fair at any station in Kansas, in Oklahoma and along the Missouri, Nebraska or Colorado border lines. To no fair hold in the state was ever such a concession made by the western passenger association. Reason why: big crowds can always be counted on when Wichita is in the ring.

Henry Labouchere is correct in saying, in reference to the McKinley law, that the principles of political economy are not of universal application. The eminent British statesman and free trader admits that he would be a protectionist if he were an American, while the intelligent American protectionist will as freely concede that he would be a tariff-for-revenue-only man if he were a resident of Great Britain. The question of free trade or protection is a matter of expediency purely, and each country must decide for itself which system it will adopt, and in this decision its natural resources and the needs, tastes and capabilities of its people must be taken into the account.

THE ALLIANCE LEADERSHIP.

Livingston, the great Alliance light and leader, who preceded Peffer originally in organizing the Kansas Alliance, but who as a rebel stands no higher than Peffer, being crowded to the wall while making a speech in Atlanta the other day acknowledged that while he believed in the sub-treasury scheme he was still a Democrat, first, last and all the time. He boasted that he had voted the Democratic ticket with Republican bayonets confronting him, and he didn't propose to have his Democracy criticised by school boys. And Peffer, Livingston's colleague, is just such another Alliance leader.

KANSAS AND BLAINE.

The following special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer from Akron, O., explains itself and it will probably be endorsed as a truthful statement of the Kansas situation by a great many Republicans. The dispatch reads: "Governor Lyman U. Humphrey of Kansas, who has delivered several speeches in Ohio this fall, is spending a few days with relatives here. "In speaking today of Blaine's presidency, he said: 'So far as Kansas is concerned, he is the only man in the race. Republicans will not hear of any other candidate and if nominated, Kansas will give him a majority of 60,000. I may say, too, that I find Republicans everywhere through the west of one mind on the subject. We want Blaine and we are bound to have him.'"

KNIGHT OF THE BORROWFUL FIGURE

An old time Republican farmer who has read every issue of the EAGLE for seventeen years writes us a private note saying that he does not desire to stop his paper but that he is personally very sorry for our attitude towards the third party. The thing is entirely mutual. His sorrow can be no more poignant than our own that any Kansas Republican should ever have become the following of a man whose only marks of distinction are his whiskers and a certain lugubrious roll of the eye, both accentuated by such a calamitous howl as would have given Dante pointers in his composition of the Inferno, to say nothing of such an old time Republican about the founder of a party whose political prestige at his southern home seems to hinge on the facility with which he as a rebel officer ordered defenceless Union prisoners shot.

OUT UPON IT.

The Chicago Tribune is of the opinion that one of the two vacancies on the board of interstate commerce commissioners should be filled by someone living west of the Missouri river. That, of course, means some Kansas, because, with all due deference to the citizens of the other states lying west of the big uncluttered, Kansas is in better shape to furnish a competent commissioner than any other state—Athenian Champion.

But you fail to state the strongest reason: Kansas originates double the traffic of any of the transmissour states, despite which fact the present commission never made a decision, touching her traffic, in which they did not discriminate against her commerce and against her trade centers.

If there never had been any inter-state law passed Kansas would have had one million more inhabitants today and every town and city in the state would have been larger and richer. When that law went into effect Kansas had a Missouri river rate on all car-load lots and but for that law she would have had fifty thousand additional people today and also been a great Kansas grain market with the Gulf, Memphis, St. Louis and Chicago in competition for her pure Kansas grades of wheat and corn.

The inter-state law was drafted for the sole purpose of enabling railroad corporations to issue additional water-stock and to pay dividends on the same. It is, professedly an anti-pool law, but it is a gigantic legally-constructed and officially-protected pool measure in the interest of seaboard and river centers, and nothing else.

BILL NYE'S NEW WORK.

The announcement that Edgar William Nye is preparing to dip his pen in a new ink and turn his manipulation of the English language into a new vein, is at this time really like the coming of some restorative benediction. Nobody, except an Englishman, will deny that Nye has genius, but nobody who has faithfully read in a contrite spirit read each weekly letter, one after the other, can deny that no man ever made such a pack-house of his genius. That Bill Nye has a style which is as variegated and unlimited as a kaleidoscope, and that during his career he has depicted many a character, limned many a scene and twisted the linguistic possibilities of our language "out of sight," no one who loves to laugh can deny. His humor is peculiarly American, mostly ephemeral and superficial, but none the less excruciating. He has written many funny things, and in his earlier writings there were no exceptions. But to watch the average reader begin to read one of Nye's Sunday letters at present with a broad anticipatory grin and see this contract instead of expand as the reader gets further into the fun, is a sight nothing short of pitiable.

The new departure for the humorist, while not promising openly as much, is silently indicative that he will set his humor in a silent background of reading matter which will be more acceptable, because it promises nothing and disappoints none as to humor. He will contribute to the Century during the coming year a series of articles descriptive of his experiences in different parts of America and in various capacities. He calls them "Autobiographies," and the first one, "The Autobiography of a Justice of the Peace," will appear in the November Century. It is understood that Mr. Nye has not drawn so largely as is usual with him upon his powers of invention, but has endeavored to present a series of pictures of American life which will both amuse and instruct.

There is no doubt that Nye can be funny if he takes time to it, and these promise to be superior articles. Bill Nye's trouble is that he attempts too much. He is funny, certainly. But he is not when he tries to be.

The Democratic party leaders want the duty on sugar replaced and that's one of the reasons why the people don't propose to replace the Republican administration with a Democratic one.

And so Peffer got out of Kansas. The atmosphere of the commonwealth whose soil was redened by the blood of the martyred sons of Old John Brown is not a congenial one in which to reflect over former tortures imposed upon union soldiers in rebel prisons. After Peffer safely on the south side of Mason-Dixon we expect to hear of some startling secret threats against his life or other equally absurd canard. Peffer was just as safe in Kansas as in his own home except from his conscience.

Not a few Sedgwick county Democrats are chagrined over the denouement that the man whom both the Alliance and Democrats refused to nominate, or to even consider his name, has outwitted the whole outfit, and who, in the event of a Democratic victory, to be practically, and to all intent and purposes, sheriff after all.

The first job for Secretary Blaine to take up when he returns to his desk will be reciprocity with Mexico.

A SQUARE-THEED SPEECH.

From the Kansas City Star. Senator Plumb will make a square-theed, straight-up-and-down, clean-through Republican speech at Wichita, Oct. 9. In fact, all of his speeches from now out will be of that character.

AN OLD-TIMER.

From the Alliance Review. C. Wood Davis is not alone a good economist. He made the first passenger and time schedule west of the Missouri river and was one of the leading officers of the old Kansas Pacific for years. He was a close friend of Fremont and is as familiar with railroads as with farming. He is no calamity.

ACKNOWLEDGE THE CORN.

From the Emporia Republican. In his Emporia speech Senator Peffer said that the Republican league addresses called him a wandering vagabond, and that it hurt him. The language of the league address is: "The wandering vagabonds who have joined the Alliance for political purposes only, and who are trying to make a living by the sweat of their brows." Why does Senator Peffer think that this refers to him? Did he join the Alliance "for political purposes only," and is he "trying to make a living by the sweat of his brows?"

RUSSIA'S RETROGRESSION.

From the Editor of the Eagle. In the August number of the North American Review, Goldwin Smith refutes the common impression that the Jew is being persecuted and driven from Russia on account of his religion, stating that "the explanation of the whole trouble and all the calamities and horrors attending their persecution, past or to come, is that the Jews are a parasitic race, that the war which we now witness is one not of religion, but of races, that the Jew is detested because he absorbs the national wealth and when present in large numbers eats out the core of nationality," and that the Russian people desire to be freed from the "alien usury and domination of the Jews."

In the September number of the Review Isaac Besh Beadavid comes to the defense of his people and accuses Goldwin Smith of "arraying himself with the persecutors of the Jews by giving the authority of his name to impressions unfair and unwarranted by the facts," and asserts that this movement against the Jewish race is a "political crusade," "a desire of the Pan-Slavic leaders to expell all non-Slavic elements out of Russia," and is "a blow aimed distinctly and directly at the Germans." He also defends his people against the unjust aspersions of Goldwin Smith, and with pleasing modesty maintains that the Jews "are by nature a gifted people" whose presence in any community is an advantage, and that they have nowhere been deficient in patriotism and loyalty for their adopted country. In July, last, the New York Times sent a correspondent to Russia to make a careful and thorough investigation of the condition and treatment of the Jews in Russia, and the motives which prompt their persecution. This correspondent, Harold Frederic, writes the Times that the first thing which forced itself on his attention "was that the barbarity of the Jewish persecution was only the terrible demonstration of a spirit of barbarism, not revealed wherever he went in Russia." He declares that this spirit is the essential motive of Pan-Slavism, that the Russia he saw "was not polite," that it was "a Russia that had never done more than promise, sometimes, to get civilized," and that the great crowd of Jews, openly surrendered itself to the engulfing return wave of barbarism. He says, further, that "undoubtedly the Jews owe it to their nationality that they are the first to feel the effects of the Pan-Slavic upheaval—they are being put out because they are not Russians, not because they are Jews." "The expulsion of the other non-Jews will follow," he writes many significant facts in support of his opinion which is based upon a close and wide observation of facts, and coincides with the views of Beadavid. When one reads the statements of such creditable writers on this topic, and recalls the revelations of George Kennan in reference to the treatment of the nihilists, one can have no kind feelings toward the Russian government. That so large a portion of the world's area, and such a numerous people as the Russians, with such opportunities to have the full light of modern civilization, should be subjected to such rigid restrictions, and kept from the advantages and enjoyment of proper liberty and form a nation advance in civilization and this so-called "civilized" persecutions should be enforced is among the wonders of this Nineteenth century. Such conditions as obtain Russia demand the universal condemnation of all civilized nations, and justifies all possible effort tending to the relief of people so cruelly oppressed; and an all-prevailing denunciatory sentiment against such extreme wrongs, inflicted on any people, should have such free and fierce expression as would cause despotic governments to tremble, and burn out the roots and destroy the germs of such monstrous evils.

GEORGE STARK MILLER.

They Are Paying Up.

From the New York Sun. The Alliance farmers of Kansas have not taken the advice that was given them to repudiate their mortgage indebtedness, but are paying it up as fast as they get the money for their crops. The statistics recently collected on the subject are encouraging to all holders of farm mortgages and pleasing to everybody who believes in the honesty and honor of the farmers of the country. It is a sound policy that the Kansas farmers are pursuing in this respect, and it will redound to their advantage at once and hereafter.

SUNFLOWER SILHOUETTES.

"All signs fall in dry weather," except the Alliance countersign.

There is one thing the newspapers have not reported of Peffer. "He refuses to talk."

The next time the people run old shander Peffer for anything, they will run him out of the state.

The famine in Europe builds wheat and corn, but strange to say, Kansas' own trees bear most of the fruit.

Sensor Peffer says there is no "boss" in the Alliance. This statement does not include Congressman Otis' milch cow.

Jerry Simpson derrogates the waving of the bloody shirt. But Jerry, himself, never forgets to flaunt the empty sock.

The Alliance has really succeeded in placing Senator Plumb in an awkward position. He has to speak of Peffer as his colleague.

One reason that New York has so much more circulating medium than Kansas is because this state nominates men for governor without tarlets.

A calamity speech gives the impression that the Kansas farmer is an invalid and a bankrupt. But the truth is he is neither broken down nor broken up.

Brigadier General Polk to the contrary, it is much safer to whistle "Dixie" on the streets of a northern city, than to whistle "Yankee Doodle" in the south.

Who is the man at the Republican meeting who talks the loudest and longest, who has no mercy for the Alliance or its doctrines, who never wears of praising the Republican party? Has he always been a Republican? Will he always stay by the party? Oh, no! He is just luck from the Alliance and he will be the first man to fly off at the next craze that comes along.

Scene in the State Historical society rooms in 1900. Stranger, stepping back in astonishment from the photograph to which he has just been listening: "Great Scott! what was that I heard? Mortgages, debts—blood, bullets and bullets. Slaves and paupers." Do tell me what does that mean? "That," says the attendant, "is the only relic extant of a peculiar craze that passed over the state in '90 and '91. Again the locomotive gave a long sharp screeching whistle and the crowd laughed. And two minutes later, Peffer was just wiping up the earth with Jay Gould.

A wagon load of pioneers went by a Sedgwick county farm last Sunday. They came upon an immense field of water-melons. Near it they met a funny little man in spectacles along the roadside: "We would like to buy some melons. Do these belong to you?" they asked.

"None of them's old Jim Litchies," was the response.

"Where could we see him?"

"Can't see him—gone to church. He's a pious old fool anyway. Wouldn't say anything on Sunday."

The crowd looked disappointed.

"Look here," the little man said, going up to the wagon. "Jim Litchies and me and his good friends money, and I'd just as lief help you load up your wagon. (Get out in a hurry, its about time for old Jim to come back from church."

The crowd hesitated.

"Come on," urged the man, "we could do it in a jiffy. Serve the selfish old cuss right."

The crowd was thirsty and hungry and the melons looked tempting. In a couple of minutes, with the help of the little man, the wagon-bed was covered with the fruit.

"Now git, with all your might, for I think I hear old Fitch's wagon coming up the road now," he said.

A cut and slash and the wagon with the stolen watermelons was going up the road full speed. But just as they came to the foot of the house, they saw a farmer and his wife in a wagon. Every man felt guilty and wanted to pay for the melons. The driver drew up his horses.

"Is this," said the spokesman, "in anything but a steady voice, 'is this Mr. Fitch?'"

The farmer looked at the melons in the wagon suspiciously and the crowd felt guilty and wanted to pay for the melons.

"Mr. Fitch, I suppose?" the speaker asked again.

"No sir, I'm not Mr. Fitch—you passed a big watermelon patch didn't you?" the man asked soberly.

"Every man in the wagon nodded guiltily. 'Did you see anything of a suspicious character down there—little man with spectacles?'"

Not a man said a word.

"Well," said the farmer, with a suspicion of a smile, "I know you did, 'cause he'd there. He's played that game before."

Here every man looked at the water-melons nervously and thought of the emity between the funny little man and old Jim.

"Well," said the farmer, starting up his horses, "that was Jim Fitch himself."

UNCLE SAM'S CROPS.

From the Atchison Champion. The United States will gather this year more plentiful crops than in all probability have been known before in this country. From the great northwest, with its immense wheat fields, from the Pacific coast, from the central west, including Kansas and Nebraska, and from the south down to Texas, the grain crops are the largest ever produced. The yield will not vary much from 300,000,000 bushels, or 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn, making an aggregate of 3,000,000,000 bushels, or fully 1,000,000,000 more than in 1890.

The increase of 1,000,000,000 bushels is equal to 1,000,000 car loads of 60,000 pounds each. Nearly all other crops promise the same abundant yield, rice, sugar, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, hay, sorghum, flax, alfalfa and broom corn all adding immensely to the profits of farmers. Cotton alone of all the big crops will fall short of 1890, but this will be an advantage as the yield last year was too large for the demand.

With all this enormous production of grain, it is probable that good prices will be maintained because of the scarcity in Europe, and so American farmers will receive more money this year for their crops than ever before. This phenomenal prosperity is certain to tax the resources of the railroads of the country to an extent not yet realized. For the handling of the immense crops, and the losses which they will necessarily develop, added to the regular traffic of the country, will certainly require all their present rolling stock and all the additional rolling stock they will be likely to secure.

THE OLD DEMOGOGUE.

In 1888, when the Galloway mortgage circular created such indignation in Kansas, Senator Peffer—then only plain Mr. Peffer—was writing editorials for the Topeka Capital. On Sept. 28, 1888, there appeared in the Capital one of Mr. Peffer's articles, from which the following is an extract: "Figures won't lie. Not if you let them alone, but in the hands of an adroit demagogue we have known figures to tell lies of the most grotesque character. The masses of the people, busily engaged in pursuing bread and butter have not time to analyze any statement made by unscrupulous politicians, more especially if the statement is largely made up of figures. Hence if some oily and wily stump orator or infamously public meeting that the mortgages in the state amount to \$150,000, or whatever the sum may be, many unthinking persons accept the statement as correct, solemnly repeat to their neighbors, and lament over the valley of financial humiliation into which the state has been cast by a reckless and corrupt party. Demagogue Galloway, in sending out his confidential mortgage circular, rather hastily assumed that he could reckon upon the fact that nobody takes the trouble to disprove the accuracy of figures taken from county record books. We have already proved that the mortgages on record do not and cannot show the indebtedness of our people. In fact, it would be impossible without searching every vault and desk in the state, public and private, to ascertain the aggregate of mortgages on the property of this or any other people. It would be known that mortgages on lands and lots are usually paid in installments, and it is among the probabilities that any county that the mortgage of \$800 today represents but \$100 indebtedness. This is so apparent that proof is unnecessary. Everybody can furnish proof from his own or his neighbor's experience. "Often the mortgage is an unmixed good. A young man comes into the state with \$500 in cash. He finds property worth \$1,500. He pays \$500 down and gives a mortgage for the balance. That is the arrangement in a very ingenious property which he does not own. The demagogue would tell the people that the \$1,000 still owing on the property was an indication of financial depression. On the contrary every such mortgage is a clear gain to a community or to a state. But you must be a year or year in improving his land and it is thus added to the wealth of the community. His objective point is to get full possession of the land, and that point by the help of muscle and grit, he will reach. The history of this young man is the history of thousands of other Kansas citizens. They prospered, they are prospering; and all the demagogical Galloways in the universe cannot prove to them the contrary."

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Now for the first railroad to pierce the new land.

In a month it will look as though it had never happened.

The worst used up people were the opening newspaper men.

After all, Indian reservations are usually reserved for white men.

And when every man saw the new country he cried "good lands." He was right. It is.

There is no place like home—particularly when you had to run like a giraffe to get it.

The Indian's eyes haven't quit bulging out yet. It was worse than firing a canon at him.

A sooner is no sooner on his claim than another man comes up who can prove that he is a sooner.

When the Cherokee strip opens, there will be plenty of line to start from. That is one good thing.

And the best thing about it all is that it is all Oklahoma from one end of the Union to the other.

The government's contract with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians is to furnish the subsistence for six years yet.

The familiar figure of D. B. Dyer is absent from the scene. Even the memory of the wide warfare he once set is growing misty.

Now while the eyes of the country are upon Oklahoma, it might be well to display some of her wheat, corn and cotton statistics.

Several Oklahoma City business houses are being conducted by the wives of the proprietors, who are chasing around over the country.

It would be a good thing if the record of the opening was kept up and nobody would be killed in the new lands within the next twelve months.

It seems too bad that any poor woman should die in the race, while some rich old pot-bellied speculator has got a claim that he has no right to.

One of the greatest delights in Oklahoma is for the man who came from New York at the 20 opening, to call the people of 91 opening "bunches."

There are a great many people in the east who never heard of the land until after it was opened, who will come out with money now, expecting to buy.

A friend that he will be the last Chickasaw governor. A true prophet, the Governor Byrd, but it does not require miraculous power to develop a claim to the territory within our own power to control.

Byrd is the Chickasaw government, and if it is his will that the form of government should change, the change will be forthcoming.

Oklahoma Times-Journal: There is an impression prevalent that the Indian lands in the new country will retard their development. There will not be so much hindrance to develop as there is in counties at first be supposed. Some of the Indians are good farmers and live in luxurious homes.

The others will leave their lands to the white neighbors and the only difference the allotment will make will be in the extent of the farms. Men will leave the Indian lands in section tracts and farm more extensive tracts in counties without Indian lands. The rent the farmers will have to pay will be all spent at home, and the rent system will not therefore be a draining one. The number of good houses will not be so great by reason of the presence of the Indians, but the number of houses of wheat and corn and the number of bases of cotton will not be lessened.

Colonel Tackett, the chief of the allotting agents in the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservations, says the Indians at that reservation have no conception of the quantity of land embraced in 160 acres and but few of them have a sufficient knowledge of the ways and means of farming to people to know the value of land except to build their tepees upon. One leading Cheyenne has been called to buy a few new tepees and he was allotted six acres for sixteen. They wanted it all in a body, and wanted it to extend back from a certain little river. They had learned through the interpreter the white man wanted the tract, which was so near a mile that the surveyor ran it an even mile. The surveyor then commenced running a line back from the creek to get the outside lines of the tract. After he had got out a couple of miles the interpreter came to him and informed him that the Indians did not want so much land. They were determined that the tract should be made smaller, and it was with considerable difficulty that Special Agent Tackett induced them to take the full amount.

EXCHANGE SHOW.

From the Young Crow Leaders. Senator Thomas Benton Murdock of Butler county, likewise of the Eldorado Republican, is now said to be "the acknowledged leader of the young crowd."

Good! Benton Murdock is a good leader, and will doubtless hold up his end in that responsible position.

A Question of Self Defense.

From the Kansas City Journal. If the Alliance means to injure Kansas by repudiation tactics and has pledged its candidates for judgeships, or intends to pledge, them to make collection of debts as hard as possible in the state, there is mighty good reason for the Democrats and Republicans to fuse on judges. No alliance judge is wanted in the state to play the role of a repudiator, and any policy that will defeat one is warrantable on the part of the true friends of the state.

Courts ship. From the New York Ledger. A lover should be treated with the same gentleness as a new glove. The young lady should pull him on with the utmost tenderness at first, only making the smallest advance at a time, till she gradually gains upon him, and twists him ultimately around her little finger; whereas the young lady who is hasty, and in too great a hurry, will never get a lover to take her hand, but will be left with nothing but her finger-ends.

The Rev. Plink Plunk on Boreas. From the New York Herald. De man dat spends his time borin' decent people, deah breddren, will hab plenty of chance to continue his occupation w'en de deah gits hold of him. Borely likely he'll hab a job tryin' to bore holes fru an iron plate twelve foot thick wif a brace an' a bit dat ain't got no mo' point to it den de stories he spent his life inflictin' on a sufferin' world.

Mint and Cummin. From the Bethlehem (Pa.) Times. There is something pathetic in the sight of Philadelphia staggering under the weight of dishonest officials, embezzling bank clerks, political corruption, social infamy, juvenile depravity and unlicensed drunkenness, while her good citizens mass themselves in a terrible campaign against Sunday boot-blackening and postage stamp selling.

Jerry Jumps the Game. From the Hutchinson News. Jerry Simpson felt his disappointment so keenly at the size of yesterday's crowd that he sneaked out of town without filing the appointment made for him at the fair ground at night. Just before train time some one at the depot asked him if he did not intend to speak here to-night. "Speak he—!" exclaimed Jerry, "there's nobody to speak to."

Drawing Cars Up Hill. The track of the Rainier Avenue Electric railway has been completed down Washington street as far as Third, and cars are now regularly running to Eighth. The compensation weights for taking the cars up the steep incline between Fifth and Eighth streets are in place. Upon trial the contrivance has worked successfully, and cars will be running up and down in a few days.